SAVES TIME, LABOR AND MONEY

ITS ADVANTAGES

VER OTHER ARTICLE IN USE POR PLOOR AND HOUSE-CLEANING, ARE-1st-It turnshes water and does the acrobbing at manufact of the

4.4 - It will do the work of the scrubbing brush-, that cost 75 cents with.

4016-It will save the price of itself twice a year 6411 - it will not raise a dust.

Gale-The rubber can be replaced for 15 c. nis.

True-The head is mulleable iron, and will last Scin-If you wish to use a mop, or cloth, to dry the corners, remove the tin, and inser; wour cloth, and you have that additional advantage.

FVERY FAMILY, STORE, SALOON HOTEL AND STEAMBOAT SHOULD USE THEM.

I non prepared to formish them by single dozen 10 v 25d1m WM. HENRY, Cairo, Ills.

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THE BULLETIN.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1871. JOHN H. OBERLY, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. TRRES OF THE DAILY BULLETIN:

[Subscription,] One week, by carrier, . One month, by mail, Three months, MIX months,.....

The official paper of Alexander county and of the city of Caro; the only morning deals in Southern Illinois, a wide-awake jou nal; small, but featless; out-spoken on all subjects of interest to the public; with a large and increasing circulation, the Bulletin solicits the patronage of intelligent readers, and enterprising business men.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN, John H. Oberly & Co. nave reduced the sub-scription price of the Weekly Cairo Bulletin to Our Dollar per annum, making it the cheapest pa per published in Southern Illinois.

ONE powerful argument in favor of Greeley for president is the fact that he has no relatives to clamor for office should be reach the white house.

THE Cipcinnati Gazette intimates that Mr. Vallandigham died poor, and sugge as a testimonial for the benefit of hi- family.

THE Atlanta New Era, with a realizing sense of the democratic situation, Territory. 'and burning other on one hand, or 'John Quincy Adams and the Ohio de-'pasture on the other."

MR. VALLANDIGHAM's death, says the New-York Tribune, " makes a void ... the ranks of his party; but the sucof the bold new countermarch with which his name is identified is al-'ready assured.'

PRESIDENT GRANT has given notice that his summer pleasures at Long Brauch are not to be disturbed by any applications for office. All persons, unconnected with the Dent family, who want positions, must apply to the heads of the different departments.

In our dispatches lately there has not been more than an average gathering of items concerning official rascality, but there has been enough, nevertheless, to set people thinking as to the character of the men who now represent the government of the country.

In the first place we have the news that Col. Clifford Thomson, late chief clerk in the internal revenue bureau, recently sold, for five thousand dollars. advance information as to the New-York Central tax decision, by which means certain parties were enabled to secure themselves against loss. The facts as to this case, a Tribune dispatch informs us, were communicated to the president, and the righteous wrath of that terrible u; holder of the public virtue may be imagined from the fact that- the re-' signation of the chief clerk of the in-'ternal revenue department promptly 'followed!"

Next, a Mobile dispatch announces that Mr. G. L. Putnam, postmaster of that city, has been arrested on an indict ment presented by the grand jury charging him with bribery. This is one of Mr. Grant's recent appointments, and it was made against of the few respectable republicans in Alabama. An honest man is said to have been removed, and the place was given to Putnam, who had been convicted of appropriating public moneys to his own use. while he was connected with the state government. Bribery is a mild form of turpitade for a "southern republi-

Thirdly, we have the cheering information from Washington that the excollectors of internal revenue have only stolen about \$3,000,000 ! "There is ' due from ex-collectors of internal revcome nearly \$3,000,000, which it is small ruffles. A sloevoless jacket of crepe

suits against their bondsmen." We FOUNTAIN SCRUBBER. will wager one small wager that it will not be collected, and another that no attempt so to collect it will be made. If Mr. Grant's administration has ever made such an attempt, we have not heard of it. We have not yet had the pleasure of publishing the fact of a dollar of stolen money having thus been recovered to the government. On the contrary the public have seen the administration actually couniving at the escape of defaulting officials, and consenting to the impunity of any number of their bondsmen. The worst penalty of their under-the-Grant regime is the discovery and publication of the thief s "insanity." We have no doubt that a verdict of insanity to the amount of \$3,-000,000 will finally be brought in the

> ease of the ex-collectors. The moral rottenness of the present republican party is shown, not so much by the frequency of crime among its prominent and official representatives, as by the impunity with which crime is invariably by that class committed. Still glea ning from our dispatches, we find added illustration of this fact in the announcement from Washington respecting bigamist Bowen. It is not only stated that this man is to be promptly pardoned by the president, but also that he will speedily regain his seat in congress !- Ex.

CURRENT NOTES.

[Personal and Otherwise.] -General Custer and wife are in Mon-

-H. Kimball, of Georgia, is the president of seven railroads.

-The president has recognized LaCathan de la Forest as consul-general of France at New Orleans.

-The editor of the Harrisburg Patriot, democratic, will soon marry Governor Geary's daughter.

-The famine in Persia is described as extremely fearful. Even worse than was

-A new Vinnie Resm appears in Miss Ella Noe, of Oskaloossa, who helps her father chisel gravestones.

-The largest diary farm in the world is owned by Hon. Charles Webb Howard of California. It comprises 71,000 acres.

-An unhappy young men in Charleston, S. C., whose affection for a young wemen was not reciprocated, swallowed laudanum, but was pumped out, and the girl laughed about it.

-A crazy man residing at Sand Prairie, south of Pekin, labors under the hallucination that he is Jesus Christ. Pecuniary embarrassment drove him insane, and he will be taken to Jacksonville shortly.

-The latest Mormon notion is a machine to kill grass-hoppers. The contrivance is an invention of a Salt Lake City blacksmith; can be manufactured for \$75. and two or three could scoop up and "scrunch" all the grass-hoppers in the

says that "it is Toombs' live thunder | -The proprietor of the Clinen House Niagara has been enterprising enough to lay a gas-pipe over the new suspension bridge to light his hotel with, and the Canadian authorities are bothering their brains to determine how they can levy a tax on his imported gas.

-Mersures are being taken at Savar nah, Ga., to properly inscribe the monument in that city creeted to the memory of Gen. Nathaniel Greene. This monument has stood for forty years without any inscription, not even the name of the departed, whose gallantry and patriotism it was designed to commemorate.

George W. Tifft, the Buffalo capitalist, who is about to try an experiment in farming with the heathen Uninee, is devoting his time and money to improving his fourthousand-acre farm in Shelby county, Ill. He is putting up ten two-story houses for ONE DAY'S REPORT OF OFFICIAL the accommodation of his imported farmers, and is having ten thousand acres farmers, and is having ten thousand acres of prairie broken. The next thing he will have a hundred Chinese in his houses.

-The young men's christian association of Saratoga proposed to close Morriscey's gaming-house, but when they called upon Morrissey that gentleman quietly said You have the nower to close my doors, but if you do I shall remove my raceourse, and then what will become of your town?" and they being owners of real estate hesitated, and retreated from the presence of the chief, and eased their minds by a ferocious raid upon the smaller tery, which only an Agassiz can attempt to explain. Some think that there is a

knights of the green cloth. Just before he sailed for Europe, Mr. Thurlow Weed received a call from a gentleman in the one hundred and fifth year of his age. He walked three-quarters of a mile and handed Mr. Weed two letters to friends in England, which he penned himself. The old gentleman has lived in New York since 1842. He entered the English army in 1780, and was an officer in most of the memorable battles from 1780 to 1812. He is still in the enjoyment of good mental and physical

Brigham Young celebrated his 70th irthday on the 2d inst., by a royal repast, in the Lion house, at which were eightyeven men, women and children, all near relations or connections of his family. His private secretary read an address, which closed with the wish : "May you live till the rulers of every nation on earth shall acknowledge the wisdom of God in your administration, seek unto you for control, and recognize you, as you truly are, the friend of God and man!

FASHION BREVITIES

- Very wide braid or velvet is used for binding street costumes. - Hound hats of white muslin are much

worn by ladies for country wear. -Linen collars are worn square instead of pointed back and front.

-Very handsome toilettes are of black China crepe overdresses, elaborately embroidered and won over a black silk with

'expected will have to be collected by is worn over a black silk waist with long

-A new style of chandelier cosists of a table set of globes, the upper ones being over the gas tubes, while another one is suspended underneath filled with gold fish and small fish of every description.

-The very latest idea in the feshionable world is the "Moonlight German"full dress, no lights, windows wide open, silvery moon-light streaming in in fle sis delicious waltzes enchanting the air and flirting perfectly unembarrassed.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

HE IS INTERVIEWED AT LONG BRANCH, BY A REBALD REPORTER - WHAT HE THINKS OF CHASE AND HANCOCK AS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES-ST. DO-

[Extract from a Here'd Letter of the #1.4.] "Vallandigham's funeral to-morrow, Mr. President, will be largely attended?"
"I have no doubt. He was an able though mistaken man, and had many

friends. "Among them the chief justice, I per-

Oh. yes, you alluded to CHASE'S LETTER TO VALLANDIGHAM. read that. Yes, Chase was friendly to-

ward Vallandigham." "And friendly toward the democracy "Of course. Ever since the New-York convention he has been yearning for a presidential nomination. He is bidding

for it now."
"I saw Senator Sprague a few days since. He seemed to think thatthe chief justice would not accept a nomination by either party. Although he said he was not in the councils of his fath-in-law I suppose he is able to make a good guess.'
President Grant smiled ad said, 'That
doesn't matter. Chase wants a nomination for the presidency."
"The fact of Chase being in the field

WILL NOT AID HANCOCK much, will it, Mr. President?"

The president smiled again and his eyes twinkled, but he made no reply. "You were quite decided about Sherman, sir, and you were correct. Now, do you think Hancock will be a candidate?" "Hancock! Of course he will, Han-

cock is dying for a nomination I" I waited patiently to hear what more the president had to say respecting general Hancock, but he said nothing more. He looked, however, as if the subject of Hancock's candidature was settled for-

Before the question of candidate for the

THE WASHINGTON TREATY

will be announced?" "Certainly, I expect every day to hear that the English government have formally rattified the treaty.
"There will be, then, I suppose, no ques-

tion of foreign policy remaining unsettled. You will do nothing now in reference to St. Domingo?

"I don't know about St. Domingo When I suggested the propriety of annexing that islat d, for the reasons fully stated in my message to congress, I believed that the people desired a foothold in the West Indies, and I acted accordingly. It was always my desire to carry out the wishes of the people. I will now await the expression of public opinion on

THE ST. DOMINGO QUESTION. It remains for the people to say whether any further steps shall be taken toward

A PUZZLE FOR THE SCIENTIESTS.

THENOMENON IN THE MORRIS AND ESSEX CANAL-THE WATER DISAPPEARING INTO THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH-A CANAL BOAT LEFT HIGH AND DRY-A SUBTER-RANEAN MYSTERY.

From the New-York Su The citizens of Broadway, Warren county, New Jersey, and the residents of the neighboring townships have been greatly excited over a curious phenomenon. On Monday morning, about 10 o'clock, as a conal boat from Phillipsburg was passing over the seven-mile level, be tween New Village and Broadway, the driver heard an unsual, rumbling noise, ike that of muffled thunder, and looking abead he saw in the canal, about a hun ired yards beyond, the water seething and boiling like a whirlpool. Though stricken with fear, he crossed in safety the dangerous eddy, but had not gone many yaris w en he was startled by an usual noise, and turning, discovered that the bettom of the canal had given way, and in a short time his boat was on dry land. The wa-ter in the canal for a distance of a mile and a half had in a wonderfully short time disappeared in a cavity, of which the dimensions of the opening were 40 by 50

Careful investigations were made of the eighboring streams and the surrounding country, but no outlet for the water was

Above the canal in a wood, three apertures were made, averaging in diameter 20 by 25 feet. In these holes or cavities rocks and trees were swallowed up. The tops of the trees were visible to the eye. Fissures were made on the surface below the canal, to the extent of hundreds of yards.

Laborers have been constantly engaged filling up the hole in the canal, but as yet have made no apparant progress. One hundred bundles of corn stalks, together with the branches of tree, were thrown into the cavity, and disappeared immedi-

The cause of this phenomenon is a myscave in the hill, and that this immense volume of water has been deposited there by a breakage in the upper layer of earth surmounting the cave. Others are of the opinion that this being a limestone region, a spontaneous combustion of the lime has been going on for years and a vacuum o: cavity necessarily produced, into which these waters have been precipitated. Which of these opin ons is the correct one will be made manifest by future develop-ments. The loss to the Morris and Essex canal company by this accident is calculated to be about \$10,000.

SETTLING THE "NEW NORTHWEST." The claim made by the promotors of the Northern Pacific railroad, as to the excel-lent character of the country traversed by that thoroughfare, seems to be verified by the fact that settlers are mooving to the line of the road in Minnesota and eastern Dakota in unprecedented numbers. A late number of the St. Paul Pioneer says: The roads leading to the Red river valy are literally covered with emigrant vagons with their usual accompaniments of families, furniture, and stock of all tre to St. Peter show daily accessions to the vast caravan wending its way to the fertile regions of northern Minnesota. The extent of the great incoming tide of humanity can be best estimated on the Pomme de Terre. Two hundred wagons per day pass over this portion of the route northwest, and camp-fires are seldom alwed to go out—a fresh train of emigrants haved to go out—a fresh train of emigrants arrives almost as soon as its predecessor has resumed its march. A noticable feature of this year's emigration is its quality—the wagons come loaded with household goods and farming implements, and are followed by herds of cattle and other stock which in quality would do credit to any country."

CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM.

um an Article by the Hon. S. S. Cox in the Link As a politician, statesman, and orator Mr. Vnilandigham is well known. It is not so well known that he has never failed to cultivate the classics of his youth. He was one of the very few who had pursued a critical and careful scholarly life amidst the anxieties, buffetings, and noise of public and professional occupation. Virgil and Homer were as familiar to him as Burke and Webster. His speeches show much of the labor time. He wrote, patched, pasted, and proved over and over again his most elaborate speeches; but he again his most elaborate speeches; but he was equally at home in impromptu oratowas equally at home in impromptu orato-ry. His great speech, as it is called, on se-cession, was altogether the most carefully prepared speech made during the war. But his speech on the consecutive

It was my privilege to hear him speak the speech at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, for which Mr. Lincoln sent him into exile south. I was the witness before Gen. Burnside's judicious and judicial court-martial, and judicious and judicial court-martial, and testified that the speech of Vallandigham, as reported by the Provest, in respect to the conscription bill—its translation from the French law, etc.—was not made by him. It was my own speech, spoken from the same stand. I never understood that conviction for those words stroken by speaker. words spoken by another. The court, in compliment to myself, formally accepted my statement as absolute verity, and yet convicted him.

Differing from him in many ways, I still maintained the right of free speech, in our native state, when the courts were open and where there was no war flagrant. It was this sentiment which led the eloquent Geo. E. Pugh, ex-senator of Ohio, to take upon timself the nomination for lieuten-ant-governor. He did it to vindicate principal against force. "Order No. 23," which the democracy spat upon, was to us the most odious, and is yet to me the most contemptible exercise of military inso-lence known to history. I do not except any past war legislation.

Mr. Vallandigham failed in his candi-

dacy for the governorship. There was a fearful timidity in the public mind. It was almost cowardly and contemptible. It would not even hear the champion of half the people of a gallant state.

What gives to Mr. Vallandigham's death peculiarly present interest is the new departure, which he engineered with so much skill and audacity. Coming from him, it was a momentous movement. Coming from judge Ranney, or senator Thurman, or some other Ohio leaders of Democratic opinion, it would have been of presidential race comes up properly be ore the people, Mr. President, I suppose the factual. His death gives rise to many final ratification of ure." In my judgment it is already accomplished. What will be its effect on the durable relations of parties from this time until the fall of 1873, I do not pretend to prophesy; but it is sure that its most earnest and from his peculiar standpoint) most effective spostle has been lost by the untimely demise of Mr. Vallandig-

It would be most grateful if I could end this chapter by some apt words touching the social, genial, and personal qualities of my friend

On Friday morning, coming out of my home in this city, the carrier gave me a letter. It was from Mr. Vallandigham. I had written him a few days before a few words: "What next?" referring to his advance in the political paths His letter

"Dear S—: The dry bones are rat-tling. 'J. D.' is hard to shake up; but he will be shaken. Our friends (naming cer-tain newspaper gentlemen) have caries in their bones; but after awhile they, too will rattle. The movement will succeed am in the McGehan case, and all full of

murder just now."
Reading this hilarious, happy letter, I met my friend Dr. Thomas, who gave m the news of the fatal pistel!

THE "GOD AND MORALITY" CIRCLES OF ST. LOUIS STIRRED UP-A GREAT CHARGE AGAINST A PROMINENT MAN.

During the past week the name of Logan . Damarin, a very wealthy citizen and ominent member of the southern Methodist Church, and President of the Southwestern Publishing House, connected with that church has been coupled with a seri ous scandal in connection with a young girl named Emily Robinson, who served as a nurse in his family. To-day Mis. Catherine Poe Robinson, mother of the girl, filed a petition in the Circuit Court charging Mr. Damarin with foreibly de-banching her daughter and procuring an abortion on her, from the effects of which she died ten days ago. The charges seem to be mainly based upon a statement made by Emily on her death-bed to her mother, minister of the gospel, and one or two others, a brief account of which was pub-lished here Sunday last. Day before yesterday Mr. Damarin tendered his resignation to the trustees of the Publishing Company, in consequence of the reportes in cirulation about him, which was accosted. The trustees, however, adopted a resolution endorsing Mr. Damarin as an upright, honorable man, and discrediting entirely nected. Mrs. Robinson claims \$100,000 damages. Emily was a member of Trin ity Episcopal Church of this city. Her fa-ther was a successful sugar broker in New Orleans before the war, but died here thre years ago in straightened circumstances Mrs. Robinson claims to be a sister of Mr DeBow, of DeBow's Review, and cousin to Edga. A. Poe, the poet.

CONSCIENCE-STRICKEN.

REMARKABLE STORY OF A SELF-CONFESSE MURDERER.

From the Chicago Times, June 13. Shortly before 9 o'clock last evening, as dicer McGovern, of the first precinct, was walking his beat on Randolph street, he was approached by a well-dressed young man, a stranger, who quietly sail: " Pol ceman, I want you to take me and

ock me up."
The officer smilingly replied, "Well, sir, you are different from the most of peo ple. Generally, we are not requested to arrest people by the parties themselves. What do you want to be arrested for?" Because I am a murderer!" was the

reply. Officer McGovern stepped back and o ked at the stranger in astonishment. "What did you say, sir?" The stranger repeated the

Because I am a murderer." He had been counted with the bitter anguish of guilty conscience long anough, and he now arrendered himself for a murder com-mitted in Texas. If the policeman would lock him up, he would relate the circumstances. Officer McGoven took hold of the man and led him to the armory, where he was locked up in one of the strongest cells, and this, in substance, the story that he then told:

His name was C. G. Jacobs. Something more than eight months ago he left his mother's house near Leonda, St. Joseph's county, Mich., for Texas, where he entered into the cattle trade. On his way down the river he left his wife, a handsome youung woman, at St. Louis. He settled on a ranche near Bryan, Texas, where he became enamored of a young Mexican woman whose name was Miranda Ignatio. Forgetting his love for his young wife and their little child, the prisoner became so infatuated with this Mexican beauty that he could not bear her to speak to anyone. Among her other acqaintances, however, was a wealthy stock-raiser, named Weath-

ersby. One evening Jacobs and Mr. Weathersby met at Miranda's house, and a few moments later they were engaged in a deadly quarrel about the wicked woman. She heard their threatening words, but did not try to interfere; she only urged them on the more, seemingly determined to have one or the other fall for her sake.

to have one or the other fall for her sake. A moment later and their revolvers were drawn and aimed at each other. Several shots were exchanged without effect, until finally Jacobs, in self-defence, was compelled to shoot his antagonist dead. This was on the 2d of last May.

The deed created the greatest excitement in that part of the country. Wethersby was a man well known and universally esteemed while Jacobs was comparatively a stranger and, worse still, a northern man. The direct vengeance was callern man. The direct vengennee was call-ed for, but Jacobs had quitted the country and could not be found. A re-ward of \$5,000 was offered for his arrest, but none were able to learn of his wherea-But his speech on the conscription bill, which was a masterly effort, was the fire from a mitrailleuse, off-hand. bouts. He had gone to New Orleans, and there taking a steamboat had ascended the Mississippi river to Cairo and thence had

taken passage to this city.

Ever since the committal of the terrible deed his conscience has troubled him so much that he had finally to surrender. He claimed to be a nephew of Mr. E. Jacobs, a State street pawn-broker, and he says also that his mother is very wealthy. He is about 26 years old, is very good-looking, and is of about the medium size. He will be detained in custody until the truth or falsity of his story can be ascertained

A GREAT WORK.

THE WATERS OF LAKE MICHIGAN TO PLOW WITH THOSE OF THE GULF OF MEXICO. CHICAGO, June 22 .- The great work, undertaken by the city of Chicago some three years since, of deepening the summit level of the Illinois and Michigan canal, so that the waters of Lake Michigan might find an outlet to the Illinois and thence to the Mississippi and the Gulf, of is nearly com-pleted, and the Gulf waters of the Lake will soon displace the foul contents of the Chicago River. To-day at 11:30 o'clock, the workmen commenced removing the massive stone blocks which (a) the walls of the lock at Bridgport, and on Saturday night, the 24th, the water will be drawn of the canal. Dams will be put in above, and below the lock, and the north side of the structure will be entirely removed, and the channel widened to about forty feet. While this is being done, the lock and the lower end of the level will also be removed, and all obstructions to navigation taken out. The constructors are very sanguing in the belief that this work will be completed and navigation resumed on the Lake level by the 4th, of July.

THE ART OF LIVING WELL-A RI VAL OF MR. BRYANT.

From Appletons' Journal.
We copied in a recent number of the Journal an account given by the poet Bryant of the mode of life which he had pursued for my years, and to which may fairly be attributed his remarkable health of mind and body at a very advanced age A Georgian, who professes to be 93 years of age and a carpenter by trade, has been moved by Mr. Bryant's letter to give his own method of preserving health, which is somewhat different from that of the

poet. He says:

"I get up about five in the morning,
drink about six or eight drinks of good.
solid corn whisky by about eight o'clock.
By that time I have jacked off and dressed
about five hundred feet of plank, more or less, then take breakfast.

"My breakfast is generally a smothered chicken and stewed catfish or two or three trout; sometimes two or three shad, with beefsteak and ham and fried eggs, with two or three dozen boiled eggs, fifteen or twenty batter cakes, with a little coffee or tea—say about six or eight cups—just as I feel about the number of cups. I then joint tongue and groove the plank about one o'clock I am ready for putting up or down, at which time I dine.

"My dinner is not alway the same; but generally I take about three or four quarts

of turtle or pea soup, a small baked pig or a roasted goose, sometimes a quarter of a lamb or kid, green, beans, peas, onions, eschalots, potatoes, cabbage, and other like regetables, by which time I have drunk about fifteen or twenty drinks of old, solid corn whiskey. After dinner I put up or down my plank, as the case may be; take a few drinks during the time, say about

twelve or fourteen.
"I then take the last meal, which is generally called tea; don't use any meat; drink about six quarts of good buttermilk, with about one and a half or two pounds of light bread; take about four drinks to hold it steady, lay down about eight, and rest better than if I had crowded my stomach. I then rest well, dream pleasan

dreams, and rise early again. "This has been my mode of living through life. I am stout and active: weigh from two hundred an sixty to two hundred and seventy-five pounds; health fine. My head is as black as a gander's back. I am not very extravagant in using tobacco; only use about two or three plugs a day, say one and a half pounds; smoke soms and chew the balance—not that I like the weed; use it only to keep my flesh GEORGE GROTE.

The cable announces that George Grote the historian, died Sunday, at the age of seventy-seven. Of German decent, he was born in England, in 1794. His grandfather and father were bankers, and at the age of sixteen young Grote entered the family bank. He gave his leisure hours, however, to literature and in 1822 he commenced his celebrated "History of Greece, which he finished in 1850. He was a lib eral in politics, and in favor of parlimer-tary reform. Three successive terms, from 1832 to 1841, he represented the city of London in parliament. As a political economist, he was educated in the school of Mr. James Mitl. As a philosopher, he was influenced by Comte. He was a bold and vigorous writer.

WOMEN.

In Rome there are eight American ladies who are sculptors by profession.

A good tonic for debilitated young la -iron. A better tonic-iron Mrs. Senator Ames is at Lowell prepar-ing an elegant wardrobe for Gen. Butler's grandchild.

bride who had been disappointed in her bonnet strings.
A swooning woman can't be handled You may hold an eel a pickpocket, a pickle or a politician; but a woman, nohow.

A Chicago bishop waited two hours for

Take a sample home and try.

A woman's temper may be told by her handwriting, and her good taste and breeding be easily ascertained by the kind of perfume she uses.

Bey An old man named Buck, says the Eric (Penn.) Republican, for years a resident of East Conneaut, Ohio, died a few days ago. After rearing his house and furnishing it with the comforts for which the heart of man longeth, he proceeded to create from his own rib and person a woman, by allowing his hair to grow long and the purchase of a complete wardrobe of female apparel, and from that time forward, when "at home," he designated himself as Miss Buck, and never appeared in another character, unless some one called, as was sometimes the case, and asked for Mister Buck. This man had a great variety of coully dresses such as are worn by females, as well as clothing worn by the

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WINDOW GLASS AND PUTTY,

CAIRO, IILLINOIS. ORDINANCES.

ORDINANCE NO. 114. An Ordinance authorizing stay of execution in

Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Cairo:

Be it ordained by the city of the duty of the Police Cairo:

Szcrion 1. That it shall be the duty of the Police Magistrates of the city of Cairo whenever the City Attorney or said city may so direct to allow a stay of execution for any time not exceeding forty-eight hours in favor of any person who may have been found guilty of a violation of any ordinance of said city, and the City Attorney may direct such stay whenever he may think the interest of the city requires such stay of execution. Provided, any person in whose favor stay of execution is had who shall be found within the limit of the city of Cairo after the time of such stay of execution has elapsed shall be dealt with as if no such stay of execution had been granted.

Approved June 23d, 1871.

Attest,

M. J. Howney, City Clerk.

LIFE INSURANCE.

INTEREST-PAYING PLAN.

A new and novel system of Life In-nrance to cently introduced by the

MISSOURI MUTUAL LIFE OF ST. LOUIS.

By this system, Life Insurance of furns, of y as liftle cost as by the usual plans, and the policy had er receives an accordance of seven per cent, upon all the money positly hands the Coupany; his annual premium thus excelling him as much as a government bend. The plan has been the roughly criteries, no fully inderestly the most critism actuaries and skillful mathematicians in the land, indeed it has not yet been the subject of undavorable mention many respectable quarts.

Office of the Company, NORTHWEST CORNER POURTH AND OLIVE.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

ARTHUR B. BARRETT, President

BENJ. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

MISSOURI MUTUAL backs high in the list of sound, thrifty Western of tempence.

It has sample capital -\$1 5,000.

It has assets more than enough 10 mer along scalings in addition, to the capital.

It has one hundred the useful deliars deposited alth the State of Wissonia as a perpetual - not

with the State of Missian as a perpetual and inter both spilors holders.

It has compiled fully with the new law of the State, which are quite no exacting and more rivilly enforced than those of Eastern States.

It invests its funds in the West among the people from whom they are received.

By management is rigorous, shillful and protein. dent.

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It issues policies upon the archine y life and endowment plans, at the same rate as other first-

lass companies.

The policy boolers receive all the profits in all-stal dividencies. The stock holders can receive only ten percent, of interest on their expirat, by the terms of the charter.

The annual dividends to policy holders are decady geneter than many old Eastern Companishave ever been able to pay.

The State of Illinois paid last year about sactuallion dollars for Life Insurance.

Why send so much money out of the Sistensway to New York and New England for an article that may be produced just as cheap v for more seat home!

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J. M. PHILLIPS & CO., (Successors to E B. Hendricks & Co.,)

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Business attended to promptly.

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